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Column One
David Courtney

London Talks On Soviet Note

SOVIET Russia is less afraid of the atom-bomb than of a re-armed Germany; and from that it is possible to argue that she is less fearful of a "pre-emptive" war impelled from America than of one day having to fight the Germans all over again. At the very least, she seems to be in full agreement with the judgment of the U.S. combined general staffs that without a re-armed Germany, Western Europe would be in no position to wage war against the Soviet. The argument can be taken still further, to the point where it becomes possible to say that a settlement of the German problem, to the satisfaction of Western and Eastern Europe and of the Germans themselves would probably bring with it a settlement of the whole international conflict. It would be irresponsible, therefore, to reject the new Soviet note out of hand. Very naturally, the West needs to look this kind of gift-horse closely in the mouth; and in the books as well; to study the glint in the eyes and to walk round and round the beast cautiously. There is no harm and plenty of good sense in that.

On the face of it, the political, military and economic terms of the Soviet draft treaty of peace with Germany has a lot to be said for it. It would give the Russian signature to a document guaranteeing, for all Germans, freedom of speech, press, worship, political conviction and assembly; that is to say, freedom to establish its institutions in accordance with democratic (Western) practice; and to be friendly with whom it wishes; but not to join any alliance threatening problems. On the whole, the British, too, will be inclined to ponder and try out its hopefulness. And the small nations will fervently pray that the proposal may be genuine and its terms accepted as a fair basis of discussion and the succeeding stages of an understanding. But, is it genuine? Western official comment has been vague and uncertain so far. The French and British references to the Austrian treaty are relevant but cannot be taken as considered objection to the Soviet draft treaty of peace with Germany. The conclusion that the Soviet initiative may mean that the Russians want to stop commitment to well known but should hardly be put in its form of a complaint; for all of us want to stop rearmament everywhere and if a solution to the German problem is a means of stopping it, so much the better.

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Kefauver, 'Ike' Swamp Opponents In 1st Primary

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—Senator Estes Kefauver's sweeping and unexpected victory in the New Hampshire primary elections has started a trend which may win the Democratic Presidential nomination and the Presidency of the U.S. if President Truman decides not to run for re-election.

The "I" is a very important qualification. Despite Senator Kefauver's defeat of President Truman in New Hampshire, no one questioned today that the President would be nominated by the Democratic National Convention next July, if he wished to be a candidate.

It would be unprecedented and suicidal for the Democrats, a few months before the Presidential and Congressional elections in November, to repudiate their own party leader, and therefore their own past policies and record, by refusing him the nomination.

Teft Failure
General Eisenhower, with the backing of State party leaders, swamped Senator Teft in both the preference votes which Americans call "The Beauty Contest" and the polling for delegates to the National Party Convention — he carried all 14 delegates and got a popular vote majority of 10,677.

Final figures in the New Hampshire primary were: Eisenhower 50,167; Truman 16,208; Republicans: Eisenhower 46,497, Taft 35,820, Stearns 6,240.

There were numerous "write-ins" — votes for candidates whose names were not printed on the ballots. General Douglas MacArthur got 2,974 votes in this manner on the Republican ticket and 110 on the Democratic.

Senator Kefauver successfully opposed President Truman's re-election in the New Hampshire primary.

"N.Y. Times" Comment
The "New York Times" noted that the New Hampshire primary will doubtless have serious repercussions in the highest quarters of the Democratic Party.

While General Eisenhower conducted himself "deeply moved and touched" by the vote accorded to him and Senator Kefauver, he said that he would not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination, no comment was made by the President's press secretary.

Imminent solutions to the problems of legal status for the Jewish people and the relations between the United Jewish Appeal and the Bond Drive were predicted by Dr. Israel Goldstein, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Dr. Goldstein, who is leaving Israel today after attending the Executive conference, said that on the status question the Agency "feels it must be consulted whenever any Jewish organization applies for approval to operate in Israel." While admitting that the Government had the "undisputed right to approach any organization it wished," he stated that the Executive wished to be on an "arrangement" that might be worked out "otherwise," he said, "there will be chaos and confusion in raising funds for Israel."

Concerning UJA-Bond relations, Dr. Goldstein noted that a conference was held yesterday between the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and Dr. Nahum Goldmann on the matter. He said it was expected that a joint committee of four representatives of each side would be set up to coordinate fund-raising in the U.S. The main problem, he pointed out, was the question of timing the dates of the two drives.

Dr. Goldstein said that the Executive favoured the grant of status before the Jewish Agency is broadened to include non-Zionist organizations. "Some members of the Government want the broadening to come first," he added.

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Isney to be NATO Secretary-General

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Atlantic Pact deputation tonight approved the nomination of General Lord Ismay, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, as the first Secretary-General of the new Atlantic Pact Organization, an authoritative source said.

Lord Ismay is a former Chief of the Western European Union and one of the architects of the Atlantic Pact. The nomination of Ismay has been approved by General Lord Ismay's deputation, which was already expected to be made.

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Fierce Labour Attack on New Tory Budget

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuters).—Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today that Britain's new budget would encourage inflation and endow protectionism. Opening the opposition attack on the budget in the House of Commons, he declared, "It is a lamentable move to take from the poorer people and to give to the wealthier people. The budget divides and weakens us."

Mr. Gaitskell planned his main attack on the budget's big cuts in subsidies which will send up the price of staple foods. It would hit the low wage earners who did not profit in any way from new income tax concessions, he charged.

"It is not absolutely certain there is going to be an immediate demand for higher wages? Who will blame the lower paid workers for asking for some compensation?" he asked.

The British and foreign press this morning gave a mixed reception to the budget presented to the House of Commons yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harold Butler. This followed a night of Communist demonstrations outside the House against the harshness of the new proposals.

Police had to be called out to prevent the demonstrators from forcing their way into the courtyard outside Parliament and to force them to disperse. Leaflets were distributed amongst the crowd, attacking the budget as standing for "55 per cent war and American domination." Although the session of the House had already finished, the demonstrators marched around Parliament Square, chanting "Down with the Tories."

The "Daily Herald" official organ of the Labour Party, condemned the budget as "the latest and greatest betrayal in the orgy of pledge-breaking that has gone on ever since the Tories came to power."

It was a bad and unjust budget, "exactly what those of us who were not hoodwinked expected from this Tory Government," the paper said.

Emphatic disapproval of Mr. Butler's proposals was also expressed by the "Daily Worker."

The "Times" declared that it was a "budget of defeatism."

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Cairo Cabinet Disturbed By Wafd Hostility Decision

CAIRO, Wednesday.—The weekly meeting of the Egyptian Cabinet was tonight giving earnest consideration to the serious situation arising out of the decision of the Wafd's Parliamentary representatives late last night not to cooperate with Nasser's Government. Cairo Radio reported.

The Wafd Senators and Deputies decided to endorse a decision to this effect by the Party's Executive. Meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Fawzi Nasser Pasha, they voted in favour of expelling from the Party Pasha Zaki, who joined the Nasser Cabinet as Minister of Propaganda.

Wafd Majority
In view of the overwhelming majority controlled by the Wafd in both Houses of Parliament, the Party's opposition may create great difficulties for the Government. Parliament is at present under a Royal decree of suspension for a month. As a result of the Wafd's decision, it is possible that the suspension may be prolonged.

At the opening of the meeting yesterday, Nasser Pasha blamed Britain for a series of "plots," culminating in Cairo's "Black Saturday" riots, which succeeded in removing the Wafd Government from power.

Situation Explains
The London "Daily Telegraph" today carried a dispatch from Cairo, which stated that the situation there was again dangerously explosive and that the King is defending his throne against a revolutionary tide. The correspondent doubted whether the King could count on the army, asserting that there was considerable disaffection among junior officers who had not forgotten the war with Israel and that, in any case, most of the effective forces were still tied up with Israel's frontiers and that therefore only sufficient forces were left to police Cairo and Alexandria.

Sudanese Wishes
The British Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, said today, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that it was not the policy of the British Government to interfere in the Sudanese civil war.

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Egypt Main Topic Of Eden-Sharett Talk

By GEORGE LINTHUM, POST Correspondent.
LONDON, Wednesday.—The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, has successfully concluded both parts of his mission here — the appeal for money and the political talks with his British opposite number. His meeting with Mr. Anthony Eden yesterday was understood to have been mainly concerned with the chances of improving Israel's relations with Egypt.

In view of the evident weakness of the Cairo Cabinet and the King's growing unpopularity there is little disposition here to expect much from the recent unofficial overtures. One effect of Mr. Sharett's address to the foreign press yesterday, which has been given prominence by the "Manchester Guardian," was to kill the long-standing speculations about the Gaza scheme.

Hypothetical Scheme
In private, Mr. Sharett was understood to have emphasized even more strongly the drawbacks to this scheme, although yesterday he contented himself with stressing its hypothetical character.

Since he addressed the press immediately after seeing Mr. Eden, his statement that neither Britain nor Egypt have shown interest in the subject has naturally attracted attention.

British elections have long been understood to be mainly technical, but it is now generally expected that the change of Government will have a profound effect on the foreign policy of the new Government.

Mr. Sharett was to have addressed a mass meeting of the Zionist Federation tonight and his place is likely to be taken by Mr. Isaac Mordecai, the U.S. Ambassador to Israel, who is arriving here today from the U.S. to attend the funeral of the late President Truman.

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